

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 37. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1811.

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THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.—Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance—or Three Dollars, paid at the expiration of the year.
The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH
Will be given for

35 Salt-Petre,
By **SAM'L. TROTTER**

The Subscriber

WISHES to take an APPRENTICE to the Brass Foundry business—A smart lad about fifteen years of age, will meet with encouragement.
August 19th, 1811. **EMANUEL ALTE.**

DUBUISSON, Dentist,

HAS the honor to inform the public that he will reside a few weeks at the house of Mr. John Postlethwait, where he will be happy to receive the commands of those who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage.

He cleans, separates, files, plugs, and extracts teeth; sets those straight inclined to any direction; makes and places artificial ones, whole set or sets, with such care and attention that they seem natural—likewise transplants natural teeth—he also cures all diseases of the gums, even the scurvy, and restores them to their wanted elasticity.

He will, if desired, attend the commands of Ladies and Gentlemen at their house.
LEXINGTON, AUGUST 2, 1811.

TO THE PUBLIC.

16 SAMUEL T. DAVENPORT, Jr. has removed to Lexington, and will practice Law in the circuit courts of Fayette, Jessamine, Madison and Montgomery—he tenders his services to those who may wish to transact foreign business through the medium of the French or Spanish language.—He resides on Main Street in the house lately occupied by Maj. J. Wayatt.
May 28th, 1811.—tf.

Taken

FROM the bar of Mr. Satterwhite's tavern, while living on Main street, a new bottle-green **SURTOUT COAT**; the person who took it, will be so good as to return it—
FAKE NOTICE.

THOSE whom it may concern are hereby informed, that at the County Court holden for the county of Bath, in the month of October next, we shall apply to said county court for an order establishing a **Town** on the lands of the subscribers, agreeable to an act of assembly, in such cases made and provided; said Town to be located and laid off, adjacent and around the premises fixed on by the commissioners as the seat of Justice for said county, under an act of the last general assembly.
Richard Menefee,
Thomas Dye Owings.
July 10th, 1811.

BLUE GRASS SEED,

THE subscriber, three miles East of Bryant's Station has for sale 50 bushels of blue grass seed, of the present year's growth, at \$2 per bushel.
ALSO—5000 wt of Salt-petred BACON.
ALSO—500 wt of new HOGS' LARD.
William Robertson
July 12th, 1811.—tf.

I WILL SELL THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND, viz.

10,000 Acres lying in Knox county, on Rockcastle.
5,000 Acres in Mercer county, on the Rolling Fork of Salt river, a great proportion bottom.
1,000 Acres in Washington county, on Pleasant's run.

The above mentioned LANDS were patented in the name of James Southall. I will give a reasonable credit, and receive in payment Horses, Cattle, Whiskey or Hemp.
TUNSTALL QUARLES.
W. of for. 1 county, 2nd July, 1811.

New Millinery.

MRS. BROWN,

LATE of Baltimore, has just imported from New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore an extensive and elegant assortment of **FASHIONABLE MILLINERY**; consisting of the following articles, which she offers for sale on low terms, on Mill street, two doors above Main street, in Lexington.
Fashionable straw bonnets, pink, orange, nets and hats
Fancy chip do.
Ribbons plain and figured do.
Artificial flowers
Spanish mantles
Caps and turbans
Lace sleeves, silk stock
Ladies' kid gloves
Fashionable shawls
Black mode
do. Silk handkerchiefs
Sarcenets different colors
Lours
Crapes, British lace
Wanted immediately two or three young women to work at the millinery business. None need apply without good recommendations, and who have some knowledge of the business.
Lexington, July 20.—tf.

Brass Foundry.

I. WOODRUFF, & Co.

RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT THEY HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE Brass Founding Business
AT THEIR SHOP IN LEXINGTON, OPPOSITE THE BRANCH BANK.

WHERE they intend carrying it on in all its various branches. Having procured the best of workmen from New-York, they confidently hope, by their promptitude and attention, that they will give general satisfaction. They have constantly on hand, and for sale, a general assortment of

**BRASS AND IRONS,
SHOVELS & TONGS,
DOOR KNOCKERS &c. &c.**
Of the newest and most fashionable patterns, which they will dispose of much lower than such articles have heretofore sold in the western country. All kinds of machinery, clock work, &c. cast on the shortest notice.

Still Cocks, Rivets &c. always on hand.

The highest price in cash will be given for
Old Copper, Brass & Pewter.

**I. W. & Co. continue to carry on at their
SILVER PLATING AND SILVER-
SMITH BUSINESS**

IN ALL THEIR BRANCHES,
And have constantly on hand, ready for delivery, every description of

Carriage and Harness Mounting,
Carriage and Gig Springs,
Carriage Lace, Fringe & Tassels,
Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c. &c.

Of new and very elegant fashions, which they have just received from Philadelphia.

ALSO ON HAND, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Gold & Silver Ware.

July 20, 1811.

State of Kentucky.

Montgomery Circuit, 1st July Term, 1811.
Arthur Conoley complt.
against
Weathers Smith, Thomas Miller, James French and others debtors.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Thomas Miller is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he not having entered his appearance agreeable to law, and the rules of this court. It is therefore ordered that unless he do appear here on or before the third day of the next court, file his answer plea or demur to the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some duly authorised news-paper, according to law in this state.

A copy attest,
THO: RIPLETT, Jr. D. C. M. C. C.

State of Kentucky.

Montgomery Circuit, 1st July Term, 1811.
William Cook complt.
against
William Reid, John Rodes Raglin and others debtors.

THIS day came the complainant by his attorney and appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant John Mayo, Thomas Hines, John Rodes Raglin and the heirs and legal representatives of Andrew Lynn dec'd. Anthony Buckner and William Boothe, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they not having entered their appearance here in agreeable to law and the rules of this court. It is therefore ordered that unless they do appear here on or before the third day of our next October term, file their answer to the complainant's bill, plea or demur, that the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively, in some duly authorised newspaper, according to law.

A copy attest,
M. HARRISON, D. M. C. C.

To the Public

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE
Manufacturing of Tobacco;

In the town of Lexington, Ky. on an extensive plan. We wish to inform Merchants & Dealers that they may be supplied with this article on the most reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail. In preparing our tobacco for market, we pursue the most approved method yet discovered, & we flatter ourselves from the assiduous attention which we intend to devote personally to every branch of the business, and from thorough knowledge of the art—that we will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour us with their orders.

Orders from merchants in any part of the Western country promptly attended to—and if our tobacco does not meet the expectation of our customers we will receive it back again at our own expense.
DAVID COBB & Co.
N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately or 3 hundred hogheads of tobacco—Also to hire 15 or 20 Negro boys to work at the above business.
D. COBBS & Co.
Lexington, June 11th, 1811.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber about the 20th of July, a smart, likely, keen, active, sensible fellow, named **DANIEL**, about 18 years old, yellow complexion, bow-legged, heavy and well made, somewhat of a down look, tho' never embarrassed—He was raised in Pulaski county by Mr. James Smith, and I think it probable he is in the neighborhood of Goose creek Salt Works or the Salt-Petre caves on Rockcastle. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state, or one half thereof if taken in the state.

LEWIS COLLINS.
Fayette county, August 26th, 1811.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 16th of May last, a likely Negro fellow, named—

NELSON,

Of a black complexion—about 22 years of age, 5 feet ten or eleven inches high, heavy and large limbs, supposed to weigh 180 or upwards—his countenance is not a good one, but discovers a sullen disposition; he has a remarkable large scar from a cut on the inside of one his feet (probably on the left) which extends from the ankle bone towards his great toe—he is dull of speech when under examination. He took with him a good wool hat and white linsey clothing. Any person who will apprehend the above negro, and bring him home, or secure him in any jail in this state, shall have the above reward, with all reasonable charges—if taken out of the state Twenty dollars reward will be given, with lawful expenses.

JOHN PEEBELS.
Montgomery county, Ky. near Mount Sterling, July 20th, 1811.—tf.

PURSUANT to a decree of the General Court, in the suit in chancery, James Southall's heirs are complainants, and the heirs and representatives of Richard Hogg, dec'd. are defendants. We the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the said decree will on Thursday the 19th of September next attend at the house of John Campbell in Henry county, on the premises expose to public sale six months credit, the defendant's interest in 7,500 acres of land, located, surveyed, and patented in the name of Richard Hogg: said land will be laid off in lots to accommodate purchasers. Bond with approved security will be required.

**Anthony Bartlett,
John Russell,
Ambrose Quarles,
Preston W. Brown,
Rowland Thomas,
Edward George.**
June 25th, 1811.

Kentucky Hotel.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE,



ACKNOWLEDGES with gratitude the many favours he has received since he commenced business in Lexington, and begs leave to inform his old customers & the public generally, that he has leased of Mr. Clay for a term of years the above extensive and commodious building, where he will be thankful to receive a continuance of their favours. Nothing of his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. He will be constantly supplied with the most choice liquors, and his table shall be furnished with the best viands which the Lexington market affords. Particular attention shall be paid to his beds, and his stables shall be abundantly supplied with provender, and attended by the most careful ostlers.
Lexington, (Ky.) June 8, 1811.

THE Trustees of Bethel Academy being authorised by the legislature of Kentucky to dispose of their donation LANDS, do offer the following tracts for sale, viz—
2780 Acres
On the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Saline creek.
1600 Acres
In two surveys, adjoining Col. Waggoner's
755 Acres

Adjoining Maj. Fielding Jones. All those lands lie near together, and are valuable. They will be sold together, or in separate tracts—several valuable farms on them, a small part of the purchase money will be required in hand, the balance in 6 annual instalments. For further particulars, apply to Nathaniel Harris and Maddox Fisher, in Lexington, Ky. 6m

IRON WORKS.

Slate Iron Works are now in full blast.

BOTH FURNACE and FORGE are in complete operation. Castings executed in the nearest manner, with dispatch. All kinds of machinery cast on the shortest notice, out of as soft metal as yet discovered in the United States, and warranted to stand in severe heat.

BAR IRON

Of a superior quality to any made on this side the mountains, and equal to DORSEY'S celebrated Iron, forged to suit customers. Having but lately found this choice IRON ORE, will, on application of any of my customers, guarantee the CASTINGS to be of a superior quality—and the BAR IRON much superior to iron generally made in the Pittsburgh country, not inferior to DORSEY IRON. Being desirous of increasing the Iron and Casting business in the county of Bath, I propose selling all my property in the state of Kentucky, except my establishment and future residence in Bath county. Lewis Sanders, Esq. is fully authorised to sell my farm adjoining Robert Barr's, Esq. on the Limestone road, containing

510 1-2 Acres,
With all the stock, farming utensils, &c. thereunto belonging. Also

1000 or 1200 Acres
In the forks of Elkhorn, near Pemberton's mill, known as Jordan's pre-emption.

275 Acres
of Land in Scott county, adjoining the Hon. Rich'd Johnson, including a valuable mill seat on Elkhorn. Also, all the town property, consisting of various

Houses & Lots
In Lexington and adjoining—As well as all the Lands of my deceased father, in the state of Kentucky, which by purchase has become exclusively the property of the subscriber. Great bargains may be had for CASH in HAND.

THOS. DEYE OWINGS,
May 4th, 1811.

LAWSON OF KENTUCKY

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JUST RECEIVED

At the office of the Kentucky Gazette, from Philadelphia,

Dr. Rees's New Cyclopaedia.
PART 2, VOL. 13, and PART 1, VOL. 14 OF

* Subscribers to this work will please apply and receive their copies without delay.

ALSO
A few sets of the works of the late

Rev. DOCTR. M'CALA,
OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Consisting of Sermons and Essays, moral, literary and political—together with an account of the life and character of the author—in 2 vols

Thomas's History of Printing in America.

Containing an interesting biography of printers—an account of newspapers, and a concise view of the discovery and progress of the art in other parts of the world.

THE 6TH VOL. OF
The American Register,
Or general Repository of History, Politics and Science.

Debates of the Virginia Convention.
Barlow's Columbiad—4to edition, with superb engravings.

Johnson & Stephens' edition of Shakespeare. 17 vols. calf gilt.

The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, in 3 vols. by Van-Ess.

History of England, 12 vols.
Gibbon's Rome, 8 vols.

Washington's Letters to the American Congress, written during the War.

Bolton on Banks.
Tucker's Blackstone

Call's Reports
Dallas's ditto
Washington's do.

Lawes Pleading
Chapman's Chemistry
Cullen's Practice
Medical Lexicon
Duncan's Dispensary, &c.

Together with a few
New Novels, and other late publications.

Taken up by William Casity,
IN Bath county, on Slate creek, near Slate forge, a **DARK ROAN MARE**, a plated pacer, 14 1/2 hands high, a star in her forehead, both hind feet white, shod below her mane hangs on the near side, judged to be 11 or 12 years old, appraised to \$18 before me, this 4th day of June, 1811.

ELIHU OWINGS

Fleming County, 2nd.
Taken up by Joseph Chittay,
living on the head waters of Fox's Creek, a bay horse 7 or 8 years old, both hind feet white, a small 27 his forehead, no brand perceptible, appraised to ten dollars.

EDWARD DORSET,
December 24th, 1810.

WAS TAKEN.
FROM the commons of Versailles about three weeks past, a **SORREL HORSE**, blazed face, about 14 1/2 hands high, several saddle spots and probably some white feet—handsomely nicked, paces, trots and canters. A handsome reward will be given to him who will deliver said horse to me—he is somewhat advanced in age.

CHARLES BUCK,
Versailles, 24th August, 1811.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.
Fayette Circuit Court.
JUNE TERM, 1811.

Daniel Morris, John Morris & William Chambers—Complainants,
against
Haden Edwards, Clement Bell and Margaret his wife, John Steele and Anna his wife, Abraham Vandegrat and Jane his wife, Priscilla Francisco, John Steele and William Steele, heirs of Andrew Steele, deceased, the heirs and representatives of Thomas Quirk dec'd. the heirs and representatives of Andrew Allison dec'd. the heirs and representatives of David Dryden dec'd. John Brown, Nathaniel Dryden, Andrew Vance and Daniel Williams—Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
The defendants Haden Edwards, Nathaniel Dryden, the heirs and representatives of Thos. Quirk, the heirs and representatives of Andrew Allison, and the heirs and representatives of David Dryden, (all of whom are unknown to the Complainants,) having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth—on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that unless the said defendants Haden Edwards, Nathaniel Dryden, the heirs and representatives of Thos. Quirk, the heirs and representatives of Andrew Allison, and the heirs and representatives of David Dryden, dec'd. do appear here on or before the first day of the next September term of this court, and answer the complainants' bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them—and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised paper, for eight weeks successively agreeable to law.

A copy attest,
P. L. RAILEY D. C. F. C. C.

TAKEN UP by Robert Richardson, living in the town of Falmouth and county of Pendleton, one Bay Mare about 14 hands high, and about 12 years old, trots and paces, has a small star in her forehead, branded with A on the near shoulder, and a small star on the near jaw, with some saddle spots—she has a young colt by her side; (both) appraised to twenty-five dollars before me

William Montjoy, J. p. p. a.

Woodford County, set.
Taken up by Edward Trabue,
living on the Kentucky river, a little below the mouth of Green Creek, in Woodford county, a bay horse, about seven years old, and about fourteen hands and a half high, no brands perceptible, appraised to \$34.

W. F. FANTER.

LEE'S

PATENT MEDICINE STORE,
NEW-YORK.

SOLD IN KENTUCKY AT
Waldemard Mentelle's Store
LEXINGTON, AND

Dudley & Trigg's Store
FRANKFORT—VIZ.

Hamilton's Elixir,
Hamilton's Grand Restorative,
Corn Plaster,
Itch Ointment,
Essence of Mustard,
Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,
Hamilton's Worm Destroying

Lozenges.

* A liberal discount allowed to druggists and wholesale purchasers.

Recommendations and cures of the above, to be seen at the store of W. Mentelle.

March 4th, 1811.

FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and customers for former favours, wishes to inform them that he has rented Saml. Scott's Fulling Mill, on the town fork of Elkhorn, where the advantage of a constant current of water will enable him to carry on the fulling business more to the satisfaction of his customers, than he has heretofore done. For the convenience of distant customers, he will attend at the usual places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving cloths—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at r. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr. Mahony's in Georgetown, on the first day of the several courts in the towns aforesaid. He will also attend once a week to receive cloth that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month or five weeks at furthest, unless some accident prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to his customers to exert the utmost of his abilities in finishing such cloth as may be committed to his care with neatness and speed.

JOHN KENNEDY.
November 26th, 1810.

REMOVAL.

ASA BLANCHARD,
GOLD & SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS the public generally that he has removed his shop to the corner of Short and Mill streets, opposite to Mrs. Russell's and Dr. Fishback's, where he carries on his business on a much more extensive scale and elegant style, being provided with workmen of the first abilities. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of **Gold and Silver Work**, which will be sold on the most moderate terms. Saddlers can be always furnished with silver and plated heads and cantels, &c.

He flatters himself that the prices and quality of his work, added to his unremitting endeavours to please, will procure him at least an equal share of the custom of Lexington and its vicinity. Orders from a distance will be attended to with the greatest punctuality and dispatch.

Silver & tortoise mounted **SPECTACLES**, Large, small & long tortoise **HAIR COMBS**.

The highest price for old **GOLD and SILVER**.

Lexington, Dec 1, 1810. tf.

Doctor M'Calla's Works
JUST RECEIVED... AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORE OF

Maccoun, Tilford & Co.
And at the office of

The Kentucky Gazette,
Consisting of Sermons and Essays, Moral, Literary and Political, in 2 vol 8vo.

The following short extract from Doctor Hollishead's funeral discourse on the author, will serve to give the reader an idea of his character.

"With powers of mind equal to his piety and benevolence, he justly held a conspicuous place in the foremost rank of eminent and good men. He was a profound scholar, combining the wisdom of antiquity with the refinement of modern literature. In biblical learning, criticism and sacred history, he was excelled by none."

"As a preacher, the elegance of his manner, the perspicuity of his style, the abundant variety of his information, enforced by a manly and almost unrivalled eloquence at once charmed, convinced and instructed."

"Extract of a letter from a clergyman of respectability, in this state, to the editor."

"Have just consulted, as far as time has permitted, Dr. M'Calla's mode of treating some subjects, and am exceedingly glad that such a work has found its way to this country at this time. There is indeed a beautiful simplicity of style, and remarkable perspicuity. I think his thoughts are happily expressed on the atonement, existence of moral evil, and the causes of infidelity, subjects of great importance in our day."

The above work may also be had at the office of the Reporter.

**EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PRINTING**

**EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE
KENTUCKY GAZETTE**

In the neatest manner, with the greatest promptitude, and on the most reasonable terms.

All Essays, Communications, articles of Intelligence, Jobs and Advertisements thankfully received and properly attended to.

A LETTER BOX is affixed to the office door, for the convenience of those who may be disposed to furnish the editor with their favours.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

COMMUNICATION.

THOMAS PAINE.

Amid the variety of political writers who are exhibited in the history of past times, none should hold a more distinguished station than those who have made their appearance since the middle of the last century. Their writings every where abound with a justness of sentiment and boldness of style hitherto unknown—Carrying with them whithersoever they went that death-warrant of superstition & prejudice—PHILOSOPHY—they have gained a standing and influence among mankind which neither kings nor courts, nor priests, nor the whole host of the enemies of man can shake—and which will last as long as time.

Whilst we would weigh in the scales of impartial justice, with the slender ability we possess, the merits of each political luminary of this memorable period, we should do injustice to the cause of truth and to our own feelings, not to rank THOMAS PAINE as perhaps the ablest advocate for rational liberty, and soundest and clearest reasoner the world has ever beheld. This position will be tenable, in our opinion, whether we take for an instance his "COMMON SENSE," "RIGHTS OF MAN" or "A DEDICATION OF THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT." Doubtless this man can, with as much propriety as any other that ever lived be termed "the Hercules of political discussion." "Like a powerful magician he touches with his wand the hills of error and they smoke; the mountains of humanity, and they pass away."

Correct and important as are the principles for which Paine so successfully contended during the course of a long life, nevertheless he had his enemies. After rendering to America in her revolution that service for which the applauding vote of her representatives stands at this moment recorded, and which posterity cannot in gratitude forget till the latest ages of the world, he embarked on the tempestuous sea of European politics; there defending, as his principles compelled him, that grand object which was had in view by the revolutionists of France. His writings were attacked by the parasites of power and the friends to established government. 'Twas in vain they entered the lists with this champion of freedom—at every point he proved victorious—and when he had baffled them by argument, they resorted to abuse. Then it was that all the ministerial papers of England teamed with denunciations against Thomas Paine as the disturber of society and disorganiser of government. Prosecutions without number were at once levelled against those who dared to publish or advocate his opinions, and himself was obliged to fly from England and take refuge in France. Thus it was Paine generated his enemies.

Meanwhile in America, the aristocratic opinions of Europe were secretly advocated by a party styling themselves FEDERALISTS, whose object it was to model the American government after the manner of the British; and this party as secretly denounced Paine as inimical to their views. For Paine had acquired a popularity in America as a writer which could not be shaken in any ordinary way, and which this party were well aware, if they assailed publicly at that time, would blast their golden hopes forever. They therefore referred a public denunciation of this philanthropist until a more auspicious moment.

This moment, so pleasing to the enemies of Paine, had arrived when he published to the world his sentiments on religion. Men who never dared before to call in question the correctness of his political opinions and doctrines were then found ready and willing to assail him as the vilest of God's creation—And what for? Not because he differed with them on the subject of a religious creed? For Paine had as much a right to the exercise of his opinion as they had to theirs; man was not created to answer to man concerning the propriety of his religion, but to God alone. But Paine was assailed because he was a republican; and it was believed by his enemies that to attack his religious writings, the respect the world had for his political writings would be destroyed. Vain hope! Mankind were not so easily deceived. It was discovered that a discussion of Paine's political opinions was studiously avoided by the aristocrats; and no person would believe it incompatible with republicanism to be a Christian. Paine finally triumphed over all his enemies in the political world, from Edmund Burke down to the meanest federalist in the United States. And when the names of those men who have so abused and persecuted him shall be forgotten, or remembered only to be despised, Paine will be considered the first among the benefactors of the human race.

I have thought these remarks on Mr. Paine necessary as introductory to his eighth letter to the citizens of the U. States, which I request the editor of the Gazette to annex. In this letter he confines himself chiefly to the conduct and principles of the federal party; both of which he describes in that energetic style of which he was so complete a master. Although Paine has left us and is

"slumbering beneath the laurels of the tomb," yet it is trusted that this letter will not pass by without leaving some valuable impressions on the mind. Federalism is becoming fashionable to our town gentlemen: Country people! before you follow the fashion, hear what your sincere friend and late fellow citizen Paine says. A.

THOMAS PAINE.
To the Citizens of the United States.

LATTER THE EIGHTH.

Much has been said, and much remains to be said, of that undescribed and undescribable thing, called federalism. It is a word without a meaning, and designates a faction that has no principles. Ask a man who calls himself a federalist, what federalism is? and he cannot tell you. Ask him what are its principles? and he has none to give. Federalism, then, with respect to government, is similar to atheism with respect to religion, a nominal nothing without principles. The federal papers, especially those of New-England, have often said, that "religion and federalism must go together." But if religion is related to their federalism; if it is as destitute of morals as their federalism is of principles; and I fear it is; it will do them no good in this world or the next. I will condemn them as impostors and hypocrites in both.

Those who once figured as leaders under the assumed and fraudulent name of federalism (but who are since gone, not into honourable and peaceable retirement, like John Dickinson and Charles Thomson) but into obscurity and oblivion, like John Adams and John Jay) had some plans in contemplation which they concealed from their deluded adherents, but those plans can be discovered through the gauzy, but clumsy veil of conduct those leaders adopted. "No cover is large enough to hide itself," says the Spanish proverb.

It requires more artifice and management to disguise and conceal sinister designs than schemers are aware of. A man never turns a rogue but he turns a fool. He incautiously lets out something by which those he intended to cheat or impose upon begin to find him out. Whereas truth is a straight forward thing, even an ignorant man will not blunder in a true story—nor can an artful man keep a false story straight.

But those leaders, supposing themselves in a higher position than what common observation would reach, presumed, on their supposed consequence and the expected credulity of their adherents, to impose on the nation by clamorous and false pretences, for the purpose of raising a standing army of fifty thousand men; and when they had got that army, the mask would have been thrown off, and their deluded adherents would have paid the price of their duplicity by being enslaved.

But in the midst of this career of delusion and imposition, those leaders became fools. They did every thing they ought not to have done. They advocated plans which shewed that their intention and their cause were not good. They laboured to provoke war. They opposed every thing which led to peace. They loaded the country with vexatious and unnecessary taxes, and then opposed the reduction of useless offices that served no other purpose than to maintain their own partizan at the expense of the public. In short, they run themselves aground, first by their extravagance and next by their folly. Blinded by their own vanity, and though bewildered in the wilderness of their own projects, they foolishly supposed themselves above detection. They had neither sense enough to know, nor logic enough to perceive, that as we can reason upwards from cause to effect, so also can we reason downwards from effect to cause, and discover, by the means they make use of, the motives and object of any party; for when the means are bad, the motive and the end to be obtained cannot be good.

The manners also, and language of any party is another clue that leads to a discovery of their real characters. When the cause and principles of a party are good, its advocates make use of reason, argument, and good language. Truth can give no advantage from boisterous vulgarity. But when the motives and principles of a party are bad, it is necessary to conceal them; and its abettors having principles they dare not acknowledge and cannot defend, avoid every thing of argument, and take refuge in abuse and falsehood.

The federal papers are an instance of the justness of this remark. Their pages are crowded with abuse, but never with argument; for they have no principles to argue from; and as to falsehood, it is become so naturally their mother tongue, especially in New England, that they seem to have lost the power as well as the disposition of speaking the truth. Those papers have been of great aid to the republican cause, not only by the addition I disagree they have brought on their own disgraceful faction but by serving as a foil to set off, with greater eclat, the decency and well principled arguments of the republican papers. I have had some experience, perhaps as much as most men have had, in the various turns of political life, but I never saw a greater set of fools undertake to conduct a party than the leaders of the federalists have been, and the editors of their papers. They correspond to the story told of a man who became so proud and famous for lying, that he disdained speaking truth lest he should lose his character.

Cannot those stupid persons see, or, according to some dogmas, of their own, are their hearts hardened, that they shall not see, that the more vulgar and abusive they are the more ground they lose in the estimation of the public. Every elec-

tion, especially in New England, is wearing them down, till they will be lost even as a faction, and Massachusetts and Connecticut will recover their former character. Every thing this faction does hampers its exit. The abusive vulgarity of Hubbard, a petty fogging attorney of Sheffield, in Massachusetts, and one of its legislators, has contributed to bring forward the funeral. In his late unprincipled speech in the legislature of that State, he has driven another nail in the coffin of the federal faction, and I leave it to the New England Palladium to clinch it. It is a paper worthy of being the buffoon of such a faction and of such an hypocritical impostor. I thus much for the character of parties and the method of ascertaining their motives and objects. I now proceed to other matters.

When I returned to America in November 1802 (after an absence of more than fourteen years) I found the country in a state of disquietude. The people were divided into two classes under the name of republicans and federalists, and in point of numbers appeared to be nearly balanced. The republicans were the majority in congress, and all the administration were of that description; but they were afflicted with outrageous abuses in all the federal papers, but never by argument. I am enough acquainted with life and the world to know, that abuse is the evidence of want of argument, and that those who use it, have not right on their side. There is a dignified calmness in conscious rectitude, that descends not to abuse. It can reason but it cannot rage. It cannot quit the strong fortresses of rectitude to skirmish in the fields of vulgarity.

It was not difficult to perceive, that this division and agitation arose from some means spread during the administration of John Adams, and in the latter time of General Washington, which one part of the people believed, and the other did not; and the point to be ascertained was whether those reports were true or false. If either of those cases could be ascertained effectually, it would unite the people. The chief of those reports was, the danger of an invasion from Europe; and this was made a cause for borrowing by loan, five millions of dollars at the high rate of eight per cent, laying on a land tax of two million dollars annually; besides a great number of other taxes; and for raising a standing army of fifty thousand men.

Now, if the danger was real, it ought to have been provided against. If it was a fiction with the design of raising an army to be employed to accomplish some concealed purpose, the country ought to be informed of it. The party styling themselves federalists appeared to believe the danger, and the republicans to ridicule it as fabulous; and in this state the parties stood. It was however equally the interest of both, to know the truth, on which ever side the truth might fall. Being at Washington in the winter 1802-3 I talked with some members of Congress on the subject, particularly with Mr. Breckenridge, senator from Kentucky, the same person who brought in the bill for repealing John Adams' judiciary law, and the midnight appointments made in consequence of it. This repeal saved the country thirty-two thousand dollars annually, besides freeing it from an intended judiciary despotism.

I spoke to him of the propriety of congress appointing a committee, or by some other method as they might think proper, to inquire into the conduct of the former administration, that of John Adams, and to call upon him to produce the information whether official or otherwise, which he went upon, if he had any, for putting the country to such vast expense, under the idea real or pretended of an invasion from France. This would be giving Adams a fair chance of clearing himself, if he could from the suspicion that his administration was a gross imposition on the public; and on the other hand, if the imposition should be proved, it would enlighten the country, and put it on its guard against future impositions.

Mr. Breckenridge agreed with me in the propriety, and fitness of the measure. He saw that information was wanted, and that it would be useful because when the truth should be known, it would comfort the people. John Adams had gone away in what may be called a Caneasine manner, without surrendering into the hands of his successors, as he ought to have, in person any account of the affairs of the executive department foreign or domestic. There are no papers or documents that I know of, and I believe there are none, because there can be none in the secretary of state's office, that will justify John Adams in the expense to which his administration put the country; or even afford ground for suspicion that either France or England intended to invade the United States. For what purpose then was an army to be raised? The projectors of such a measure must have had some object in view, and as that object has never been explained, it ought to be inquired into. It is bad policy and also a bad precedent, especially in public affairs, to let imposition slide away without detection.

At the time I talked with Breckenridge on this subject, I expected that Mr. Skipwith formerly, and at this time American consul at Paris, and Joel Barlow would soon arrive, and I did not wish the inquiry to be gone into till they came. After the fall of Robespierre the establishment of the directory constitution, those two gentlemen and myself (Mr. Monroe being recalled) had better opportunities of knowing the sentiments and intentions of the French government with respect to America than other persons had; and they can be evidence equally with myself, that no intention existed in the French government to invade America; nor was any preparation made for such an attempt, nor could it be made. The possibility of such a thing did not exist; the French navy at that time was nearly annihilated; her

* Mr. Skipwith resigned his consulship during the administration of John Adams. I believe on account of a rude insulting letter which he received from Timothy Pickering, then secretary of state. Mr. Jefferson re-appointed Mr. Skipwith.

ports blockaded by the British; and she had to fight by land single handed against almost the whole of Europe—She had it not in her power to spare a regiment much less could she spare an army, to send to America, and she had not the means of transporting it, or a convoy to protect it. All the circumstances as well as the evidence that can be provided, will shew that the administration of John Adams was a fraudulent and expensive imposition on the country; and that the army to be raised was intended for some secret purpose, and not for the purpose of defence. If John Adams was not conscious of something wrong, and apprehensive of some consequences, why did he abscond in the hasty and private manner he did? or why did his partisans wait to put Aaron Burr in the presidency. In the days of the black cockade John Adams had one so enormous and so valiantly large, that he appeared to be suspended by it; but when his midnight hour arrived, his valor fled and himself also.

The voluntary embassy of Dr. Logan to Paris, appears to have disconcerted John's administration, & discomfited its leaders; because it served to expose and put an end to their projects. When Dr. Logan called on Timothy Pickering, secretary of state, with Mr. Skipwith's dispatches from Paris, Timothy, before he knew their contents, though Logan knew the whole, began to talk of invasions and dangers, and the necessity of preparation. "It may be very well," said Logan, "to have the militia always in good order." The militia sir said Timothy, "the militia never did any good, and never will. We must have an army of fifty thousand men." When Logan was coming away, Timothy said to him at the door, "Sir, the government don't thank you."

When Logan waited on general Washington, who had been then appointed the lieutenant general of the army then raising, of which John was commander in chief, the general received him coldly and sternly, and said to him in a haughty tone, "and pray sir, what right have you that are but a private citizen, to interfere in matters of government?" Logan very promptly replied, "I have no answer fit to make to that," and withdrew. The state of Pennsylvania, soon after this elected Dr. Logan one of its senators in congress. Circumstances often unriddle and explain themselves, and it happens so in this case; for if the administration, and those leaders connected with it, were sincere in their belief that the danger was real, and that the country (as Gouverneur Morris expressed it, in his funeral oration of Hamilton) was "menaced with danger from without," and that France intended an invasion; and if at the same time, they had no concealed object in contemplation themselves, they would welcome the messenger that should bring them good tidings that all was well. But, if on the contrary they knew they were acting a fraud, and heating the country with falsehoods and false alarms, for the purpose of procuring loans, levying new taxes, and raising an army to accomplish some concealed purpose that could not be accomplished without that treachery they would be enraged at him; and this accounts for the rude reception Dr. Logan received from that administration. Those who supported that administration from a belief that it was acting right, have since abandoned it from a conviction that it acted deceitfully wrong, and this also accounts for the great majority at the late presidential election. We have no alarms now nor should we have had any then, if the present administration had existed at that time.

It requires only a prudent and honest administration to preserve America always in peace. Her distance from the European world frees her from intrigues. But when men get into power whose heads, like the head of John Adams, are filled with "strange notions" and counter-revolutionary principles, and projects, things will be sure to go wrong. John Adams, who was more the dupe of a party than the leader of it, entered on the office of President with his head turned by the elevation he was lifted to; and his principles, (if ever he had any) corrupted. He turned out to be a counter-revolutionist; and if the concealed projects of his administration had succeeded, the federal constitution would have been destroyed, and that by persons under the assumed and fraudulent name of federalists.

"As General Washington (said John Adams) has no children, it will be right to make the government hereditary in the fam-

* Timothy Pickering's reflections on the militia deserve a rebuff. It was the militia that fought at Bunker's Hill, under Warren, a militia general. It was by the aid of numerous reinforcements of militia to join general Gates that Burgoyne was taken. It was by a volunteer militia under Starke, a volunteer general that colonel Baum, a Hessian officer, was defeated at Bennington, in Vermont, which was the prelude to the capture of Burgoyne. But perhaps Timothy reasons from himself; and if he makes himself the standard by which to judge of the merits of the militia, there is good ground for his saying the militia never did any good nor never will. Timothy's first public employment was very harmless, that of a teacher of Psalmody. When the revolution began he learned the manual exercise, and then taught it. He was afterwards appointed colonel of a regiment of militia, and when the affairs of Lexington and Concord took place April 19, 1775, and the British were retreating from Concord back to Boston, an order was sent to Timothy, to march with his regiment and post himself at a certain place to cut off their retreat. Timothy marched, but he stopped short of the place, and drew up his men, and went to prayers, till the British passed by. I do not know that he sung psalms. Perhaps not. The enemy might have overheard him. Had Timothy done his duty on that occasion, and put his trust in God without loitering away his time, the whole party of British, about two thousand, must have been prisoners, for they could not have gone back to Boston; and the slaughter at Bunker's Hill, the 17th June following, could not have taken place. The whole force of the British at Boston at that time was about four thousand, one half of which were on this expedition. T. P.

ity of Lund Washington." Perhaps John intended this a fly in the face of himself and his hopeful son Quincy, in preference to any of the Washingtons; for this same John Adams was one of the chiefs of a party in congress at Lancaster in Pennsylvania in the latter end of the year 1777 and beginning of '78 for the dismissing of Washington from the command of the army, because, they said he was not capable of it and did nothing. Yet under John's administration the name of Washington was made use of for the purpose of introducing and covering a counter-revolutionary system. Such is the inconsistency of faction, and of men who have no fixed principles!

The independence of America would have added but little to her own happiness, and been of no benefit to the world, if her government had been formed on the corrupt models of the old world. It was the opportunity of beginning the world anew, as it were; and of bringing forward a new system of government in which the rights of all men should be preserved, that gave value to independence. The pamphlet Common Sense, the first work I ever published, embraced both those objects. Mere independence might at some future time, have been effected and established by arms, without principle, but a just system of government could not. In short, it was the principle, at that time, that produced the independence; for until the principle spread itself abroad among the people, independence was not thought of and America was fighting without an object. Those who know the circumstances of the times I speak of, know this to be true.

I am not persecuting John Adams, nor any other man, nor did I ever persecute any; but I see the propriety and even the necessity of instituting an enquiry into the confused state of affairs during his administration. All the circumstances and the evidence combined with them, justify the suspicion, that during that administration the country was grossly imposed upon, and put to great and unnecessary expense, which the present administration has to pay off; and that some concealed and counter-revolutionary scheme was in contemplation. Their leaders, fearfully might hide from each other what his own particular object was. Each of them might have a different one. But all of them agreed in the primary project, that of raising an army; and the case would have been, that when they had collected that army, they would have broken into distinct parties, like the generals of Alexander's army, and destroyed each other, to decide who should be the reigning usurper. Symptoms of disgust had already begun to appear among the chiefs. Hamilton despised Washington; Adams was jealous of Hamilton; and Hamilton was a perfect contempt for Adams. But in the end John I believe would have come poorly off. He was not a man of the sword, but only of the cockade.

I purposely delayed entering upon this subject till the Presidential election should be over. Had I published it before that time the clamour of faction would have said it was an electioneering trick. Now they cannot say it. The choice made at that election was the spontaneous choice of the people, and is therefore the more honorable to the electors and the elected. The country at this time, compared to what it was two or three years ago, is in a state of tranquillity; and in a fit disposition of calmness to take the matters herein stated into consideration before the next meeting of congress. It is by keeping a country well informed upon its affairs, and discarding from its councils every thing of mystery, that harmony is preserved or restored among the people, and confidence reposed in the government.

THOMAS PAINE.

June 5th, 1805.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

What has been the general policy of the republican administrations?

Their policy has been
To support all our rights equally against both belligerents;

To endeavour to preserve peace by the adoption of restrictive measures instead of hostilities in the first place;

To make rational preparations for defence in the event of war; and

Above all to avoid a submission to either belligerent, by entering into war against the one, whilst justice was refused by her rival.

The anniversary of the popular sentiment which has accompanied this system of measures almost precludes the necessity of argument in its support. A few observations however may not be amiss.

The United States in 1807 found their rights at once assailed by two powerful belligerents; each equally the aggressor, but each claiming a preference from us to the exclusion of her antagonist, on the inadmissible pretence that her measures were merely retaliatory. So long as our rights were injured by both it was not for the U. States to enquire which first commenced the violation of national law by which our commerce was distressed.—These aggressions on our rights were sufficient cause for war against either; and had we only one power to contend with, that remedy would doubtless have been resorted to. The spirit of the people would not have brooked any other course. But we were at once assailed by Great Britain and France. Submission to these usurpations of power by the belligerent was universally scouted. Resistance was determined on, with scarce a dissenting voice in the nation.

The only question was to the mode of resistance. If, as the Horspurs of the day now affect to tell us, war was the only honorable resort, for a redress of grievances, we must at that time either have waged war against two nations, themselves in arms against each other, thus engaging in a fruitless if not dangerous experiment; or, we must have selected our antagonist, and in so doing have succumbed to the acts of the one power for which we made war on the other. In the eloquent language of our late minister to France, "Is it indeed true that were the people of the United States destitute of policy, of

...and of energy (as had been insinuated) they might have adopted a system of discrimination between the two great belligerents: they might have drawn imaginary lines between the first and second aggressors: they might have resented in the one a conduct to which they tamely submitted in the other, and in this way have paved up a compromise between honor and interest equal to the course they pursued, and it is perhaps a necessary consequence of the justice of their measures that they are at this day an independent nation. Since then we could not wage war against both with any rational prospect of success, not select our antagonist without an implied submission to her rival, the only alternative mode of resisting the operation of these illegal and oppressive edicts, with a reasonable prospect of coercing their repeal, was by their commercial restrictions, which were peculiarly adapted to our position relatively to the two belligerents, on account of our producing a great proportion of the raw materials essential to the support and even existence of European manufactures, and also in a great measure supplying the necessities of life to the West India Islands. This mode of resistance was attended with this advantage; that it could be maintained against both nations, and abandoned for war, if unsuccessful in obtaining within a reasonable time a proper respect for our rights. Whilst war must have been against one, involving submission to the other; and if successful in obtaining the object in view, must nevertheless be maintained at all hazards, or terminated by a peace involving a disgraceful surrender of our national rights.

Temporary commercial restrictions were therefore resorted to with the view of submitting war for them, if the cause of our complaints was not speedily removed. This alternative was adopted the more readily, because it was obvious to every unbiased judgment that in the existing state of things no commerce could be carried on with safety to the prosecutors, much less to the general advantage. The correctness of this opinion, advanced by republicans on the floor of Congress and through the nation, subsequent events have proven: The present rate of exchange between this country and Europe and the late distresses in New York and elsewhere, arising from the return of protected bills drawn for produce shipped to Europe, under these circumstances, during the temporary suspension of our restrictive system, have afforded a striking illustration of the faculty of those who at that time agreed that a lucrative trade was cut off by our restrictive system. Some few perhaps of those who embarked in so hazardous a commerce, made prosperous voyages, and acquired princely fortunes; but far greater is the number of those whose all fell a sacrifice to the adventurous spirit which prompted them to stake their capital on a hazard, compared with which the east of a die was demonstrable certainty.

There were indeed at that time, among the republican party many honorable and worthy men who favored what was called a more energetic course; whose voice was for war with all the embarrasments which under circumstances would have attended it. But would the government, by placing itself in that attitude, have exhibited more energy than by that which was substituted for it? By energy we understand that innate spirit which exhibits itself in deliberate and efficacious action; not that impetuosity of feeling and spirit which prompts us to enter into promiscuous conflict, but that determined resolution which promptly adopts the course reason points out as the most likely to prove efficient for the object in view. It was deemed more consistent with the energy of a neutral seeking only a respect for her rights from those who aggressed on them, to essay to obtain it by refusing intercourse with the offenders, than by rushing into a war, and endeavouring thus to obtain a respect for our rights, to forfeit its character of neutrality, and at once become a party to a disastrous and perhaps interminable conflict. It remains yet to be seen whether we shall be permitted to avoid this last resort: whether we shall not be compelled, abandoning all hope of the efficacy of reason, to appeal to force. Be this as it may, we shall have deserved the respect of the world for our efforts in support of the immutable principles of justice—and shall moreover have obtained one object the government has had steadily in view, and has endeavored to accomplish by means of its restrictive system, that of inducing one of the belligerents to retract its steps, leaving us one to contend with, and narrowing the field of controversy with that one.

The public is generally amused from time to time with certain ideas that get abroad, and pass current without much examination, among these we have long noticed the erroneous supposition that the country is unprepared for defence and that the conduct of the executive in this respect is feeble and insufficient.

On the first of these heads we will just observe that the United States in time of peace were never so well prepared for defence as now, though it is confessed that they are not so well as they might be. The number of arms of cannon and other warlike implements, was never so great as at present; and it is rapidly increasing. The army establishment has been augmented, the militia is better organized, armed, informed, and disciplined, than heretofore, though not so well as it should be. The fortifications, particularly at New York, are much more formidable than they ever have been. That part, with the means now in operation may be considered as pretty well secured.

Our little marine force is likewise more efficient than at any period of our history, except during the active preparations against France in the years 1778 and 9.

On the second head we will say the president has generally, if not in every instance, recommended stronger measures than congress have adopted; and stronger than any of his predecessors, except perhaps in the short battle above mentioned in the time of Mr. Adams.

TREASON PROPOSED.

Under colour of a letter from Washington, published in the Bolton Palladium, a separation of the New England States from the Union, is suggested as the remedy for present difficulties.

N. B. About the same time appears in Maryland a pamphlet, entitled "The Breve Patriots," supposed to be written by Robert Goodrich Harper, Esq. the intimate friend of Burr, and a conspicuous member (late president) of the Washington Society of Maryland. The writer says we were better off when we had no constitution, than since we found one; therefore, (according to his argument) the straight way to a better state, is to destroy the constitution!—The writer farther advises the people, by all means to introduce not a particle more of democracy into the constitution, but as much of any thing else as they please. That is, they may add aristocracy to it; or, they may change it into a monarchy; but that heaven devised system of democracy, which recognizes and protects the property, person and rights of the poor man as well as the rich, is to be avoided as a plague.

People of America! such as the real intention of those intriguers, who call themselves Washingtonians—leaders who hide their projects from the simple as much as possible. For, did the people generally know their projects, the federal party would be reduced to a little corps of half read lawyers, a few British agents, and a handful of churchbill men, all not two large for a king's life-guard.

Yet, small as is the number of disaffected, they have imposed on many honest citizens by their plausible professions.

On the day of election, watch how the Tories and British partisans vote, and let every American vote against them. Good votes may prevent treason and civil war.

It is painful to hear that English papers report unfavorably to the testimony of Commodore Rodgers, upon the authority of letters from the United States. The belief of such letters must increase the jealousy of the American people, and it does not show much discretion in the English editors, who wished to profit from our views, to expose them before the work is quite finished. When our nation has taken its true position, then our domestic enemies may write what they please. While they cannot get command of the government, we have nothing to fear. In the American Revolution they told the English that we could never unite, and the English believed it to their sorrow. And how were the mischief-making men received in England? The same game is played now and the English are in danger of being duped in the same manner. They believe men who have not the public confidence, and will soon know that the advice of traitors will not avail against a people who had rather be slaves of their enemies, than friends of traitors.

Robert Smith's pamphlet will afford food for federalism for a short time. They calculated much upon Aaron Burr's conspiracy—they counted largely upon John Randolph's apostasy—they are now chuckling and pulling each other by the sleeve, because Robert Smith has "written a book."—Their present, like all their former hopes will dissipate before the rays of truth. These poor fellows almost excite our commiseration—for it may truly be said that they have lived for years to come to live upon the "substance of things not seen."—(Del.) Am. Watchman.

PROSPERITY OF BRITAIN.

On the 30th of May, C. L. Stanley presented to the British house of commons the petition of Manchester and Leeds, praying relief. The petition was subscribed by more than FORTY THOUSAND signatures. They allege as the causes of the calamities by which they are at present afflicted, the great reduction of their wages, and the high prices of provisions. Many of their once most opulent employers having been reduced to bankruptcy, and a considerable portion of persons most extensive in trade, to abject poverty—that the continuation of these calamities would have the unavoidable effect of compelling most of those to emigrate who could no longer find encouragement in their own prosperous and happy country, where they had once fondly hoped to close a life of useful industry in an age of competence. That the demand for their employ was now so little, the great majority of the petitioners could not obtain employment for more than three days in the week, and that they were thereby reduced to a state of distress unparalleled. They alleged further, that in their poor judgment the repeal of the orders in council, and that also of the American non-intercourse bill, if followed by a general and permanent peace, would, beyond any other measures, have the greatest efficacy in relieving the petitioners from the pressure of extreme poverty.

NEW YORK, August 26, 1811. The bill of mortality for this city during the last week, states the death of 75 persons, of whom died of consumption 9, of infantile flux 50, of small pox 3, and of fevers, remittent and typhus 4.

Bingham's Letter. As Mr. Coleman, who ought to know whether he has been imposed on in the business or not, insists that the letter is genuine, we are willing to leave it with this single remark, that if cap. Bingham did write it, he was drunk or crazy when he did it, and the account will be denied by his officers, and himself cashiered by his government—so much justice.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BY YESTERDAY'S EASTERN MAIL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Herald, capt. Prince, sailed from Liverpool the 9th of July. The London papers received by this ship are to the evening of the 6th. Liverpool of the 7th, and Lloyd's lists of the 5th July.

The captain and passengers inform us, that the opinion was prevalent in England that there would be war with this country. Capt. Prince has despatches from our charge d'affaires at London—also despatches for the British minister, Mr. Folter. Along with the American despatches, he received the following curious letter from Mr. Murry:

American Consulate, Liverpool, 8th July.

SIR—You have two despatches for the department of State. No. 1 and 2. In case of war, and you be brought to by a British cruiser, you will sink No. 1.

Rear Admiral Sir Joseph Yorke, with three 74's a frigate and a sloop, sailed from Portsmouth the 5th July, for the coast of America. He probably succeeds Admiral Sawyer on the Halifax station.

LONDON, July 4.

The Holly schooner arrived yesterday at Portsmouth from Bermuda, with despatches from Admiral Sawyer, containing capt. Bingham's account of the late affair between the Little Belt and the American frigate President. The particulars of the transaction we have before had very accurately, excepting that the action lasted for forty minutes when the American fired off, having caught fire near the main hatchway and being much cut up in her rigging and her fore and main mast wounded. The Little Belt was also much wounded; thirty men, a fourth of her complement, killed, and wounded.

The following morning the American again bore down, as capt. Bingham thought with an intention to renew the action; but, on her being hailed, she said she was the United States' frigate President, and requested leave to send a boat on board, which was granted. Numbers of apologies were made for the mistake; and a message, expressive of the American commander's regret, that the Little Belt had fired first; this was immediately contradicted by capt. Bingham and his officers; and the American ashamed at having been obliged to tell such a gross falsehood, left the ship; the two ships immediately parted company. When the President, in the first instance, came along side, the Little Belt hailed to know what ship she received no answer; she hailed a second time, and was answered by the American's asking "What ship, a-hoy?" Capt. Bingham asked, and was entitled to the first answer, a third time. "What ship is that?" when he was answered by a broadside from the American, which he returned as soon as he could get the tomkins out of his guns.

Sir Joseph Yorke hoisted his flag on Wednesday on board the Vangeus, at Portsmouth, and the squadron under his command will sail for the coast of America in the course of the present week.

The Archduke Charles, from Lima, has arrived in the river with a seasonable supply of dollars, of which he has on board between three and four millions. She landed at Dover, Col. Francisco Salazar, deputy from Peru to the Cortes, with a mission to the Spanish ambassador in London, and Lieut. Col. Thoruio de Acebal, who is also a deputy to the Cortes.

The Mutine recently arrived from Rio Janeiro, has imported about two millions of dollars; and the China fleet, shortly expected, has on board from ten to twelve millions.

The board of trade yesterday signified to the brokers, that they had altered their intentions regarding licences from the Baltic, and that in future they would be issued in the old form, remaining in force until the first Jan. 1812.

Private letters from Lisbon state, that Matilda had me Bonaparte at Cuesburgh, where he concerted a new plan of the war in the Peninsula, and that he had returned to Spain to reform his command.

The members of the queen's council are summoned to meet at Windsor this day, in order to receive the quarterly report of the king's physician respecting his majesty's health. This report will be laid before both houses of parliament on Friday next. We are concerned to state, that no progress has been made towards his majesty's recovery for several days past.

All has been hurry and bustle among the American ships at Plymouth, for several days past for fear of an embargo.

A letter received yesterday from Holland by a commercial house in the city, states, that 10,000 French troops had marched towards Tonnington.

By the advices from France, it appears to be in the highest degree probable that Tarragona held out up to the middle of June.

AMERICA.

Captain Bingham who lately acted with such propriety, as well as spirit, in vindicating, as far as he was able, the honour of the British flag in his engagement with the U. S. frigate President, is captain Arthur Batt Bingham, son of the Rev. Dr. Bingham, and Deacon of London, brother to major Bingham, 1st foot guards, and lately appointed to the Little Belt floop of war, by the right hon. Charles Philip York first lord of the admiralty.

It is not only the general opinion in the circles of government, that the U. S. States are disposed to hostilities with this country, but a declaration to this effect has been made by one of the members of the cabinet in a private company. On the important subject of the President and Little Belt we have to observe, that a gentleman is in London, who previous to his departure from America saw captain Rodgers who declared that he and the whole of the officers of his crew would be oath that the Little Belt fired the first shot after having been hailed twice.

INSURRECTION OF THE BLACKS IN JAMAICA.

By the Brig Abeona, letters are received in New York, confirming the account of the calamity that has befallen the island of Jamaica. Three regiments of blacks, who had been organized and armed by the government suddenly revolted, put many to death and sacked and burnt the town of Montego Bay. The number of insurgents is computed at about 3000 and no immediate prospect of quelling them. It was one of those regiments that rebelled about three years ago, and shot several of their officers on parade. Strong apprehensions are entertained for the fate of Kingston itself.

Just before capt. R. left St. Croix, a despatch boat arrived there from Barbadoes with orders from the British admiral to the governor, requesting him to send forthwith a regiment of his troops to Jamaica, to assist in quelling an insurrection which had broken out there among the negroes.

Capt. Forth, arrived this morning from St. Bartholomew, informs, that accounts were received there of an insurrection of the blacks in Jamaica, and that they had burnt down Montego Bay. A number of troops have been embarked at Antigua on board the ships of war on that station, and sailed for Jamaica.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix dated August 1.

"We have certain accounts of a dreadful insurrection having broke out in Jamaica. It seems they were aided by the people of St. Domingo, headed by Christophe. This day we hear that the town of Kingston is burnt to ashes. This is a melancholy event, and its effects through the islands will be ferocious and alarming."

LEXINGTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1811.

COMMUNICATION.

On Friday evening last, a Comet of considerable magnitude was discovered at dark near the horizon, in nearly a northwesterly direction: whether it is approaching or receding from the sun, time must determine; from the best observations I have been able to make, it is in that portion of the heavens denominated by astronomers *Ursa Major*. It will be seen, if fair, this evening, and perhaps for some time in the north west—will be a little before 9 o'clock and will rise in the north east a little after 3 o'clock in the morning, and may be seen from then until day light. The right ascension of this comet, appears to be 162, its latitude 30, and its declination 42° 15' north. These observations were hastily made but shall watch its motions, and give you some further information for your next.

September 9, 1811.

The British are strengthening their naval force on the American station, (see foreign news) more completely, we suppose to blockade our ports—to capture, murder and impress! The squadron, consisting of three 74's and frigates, set sail from Liverpool on the 5th July with an extra ship, loaded with "CHARTS of the different harbours, soundings, &c. on the shores of the United States; also, PLOTS acquainted with the American harbours."—An account of the insurrection in Jamaica appears to be confirmed—this event is in many respects important, and happening at this time, is particularly so as relates to the U. S. as well as to the British government.

The New-York Evening Post insists upon the authenticity of Bingham's letter—and the United States' Gazette persists in declaring it fabricated.

DIED, on Tuesday morning last, Mrs. PENEY ROSE, consort of Mr. James Rose, of this place.

MARRIED, by the Rev. James Suggett, on Sunday evening, the 8th inst. BENJAMIN JOHNSON, Esq. attorney at law, to the highly amiable and most accomplished Miss MATILDA WILLIAMS, daughter of Charles Williams, Esq. of Scott county. [COMMUNICATED.]

LOUISVILLE, SEPT. 6.

On Tuesday last arrived at Jeffersonville commanded by Col. J. P. Boyd 500 regular troops, and on Tuesday proceeded on towards Vincennes in good health. The Militia of Clark, Harrison and Jefferson counties, [I. T.] will meet at Lindsey's mill on Saturday the 14th inst. and will immediately go on to Vincennes to join the Regulars, and from thence proceed up the Wabash to the Prophet's town and intend building a Fort, and if the Indians make the least resistance no doubt but there will be an engagement immediately.

LOTTERY-OFFICE.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1811.

The drawing of the Lexington Library Lottery was finished on Saturday last. The following are the fortunate numbers that drew 50 dollars and upwards—a list of smaller prizes will be published next week:

1 Prize of 4000 dolls. No. 3259.
9 Prizes of 1000 dolls. each, Nos. 3148 3904.
6 Prizes of 500 dolls. each, Nos. 1068 1233 2516 2879 3239 3519.
20 Prizes of 100 dolls. each, Nos. 170 321 363 377 387 577 876 888 929 992 1255 1687 2367 2731 2758 3152 3255 3268 3412 3859.
20 Prizes of 50 dolls. each, Nos. 102 283 468 756 1243 1385 1818 1821 2088 2180 2469 2643 3151 3405 3598 3607 3635 3725 3735 3795.

JUST PUBLISHED

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE FARMER'S

ALMANCK,

FOR THE YEAR 1812.

Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

THEATRE.

THE THEATRE having undergone considerable alterations, and entirely repainted, will be opened on SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 15th, WITH COLEMAN'S CELEBRATED COMEDY OF THE

Poor Gentleman.

Lieutenant Worthington (from the New York and Charleston Theatres, his first appearance) Mr. Huntington
Sir Charles Cropland - - - - - Vos
Sir Robert Bramble - - - - - Douglas
Frederick - - - - - Kennedy
Stephen Harrowby - - - - - Marsh
Ollapod - - - - - Jones
Corporal Foss, Humphry Dobbins, &c.
Miss Lucetta Mac Tab, (her first appearance this season) - - - - - Mrs. Cipriani
Emily Worthington - - - - - Jordy
[For Farce and other particulars see bills.]

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber on Sunday the 25th of August, a likely GAY MARE, about 15 hands high, branded with V on her right shoulder, a number of white spots on her withers, one white hind foot and a bobbed tail, 5 years old last spring. Three dollars reward will be given for her delivery, or for such information as will enable the subscriber to get her living 1 mile from Strode's Station, on the road leading from Winchester to Lexington.

THOMAS GWIN.

Sept. 10th, 1811.

BARBACUE & DANCE.

THERE will be a BARBACUE & DANCE on the 19th inst. at Littleton Estis's, on Stroud's road, 8 miles east of Lexington—He hopes his old friends and acquaintances will honor him with their attendance with a good company.

Sept. 4th, 1811.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

I HAVE ON HAND A QUANTITY OF

HEAVY, PLAIN AND CUT

Cotton Goods.

SUCH AS

Office Drab and Dove colored Corduroys,

Thicksets, Hunter's Cords, Presidents

Cords Ribbed, Rib and

Royal Ribs

Of a quality much superior for durability and

and very little inferior in appearance to the

best European manufacture.

ALSO SOME

COARSE WOOLLENS,

Suitable for winter clothing, which will be sold

on advantageous terms.

Apply at my woollen and cotton factory to

Fielding Bradford, who will transact any business

for me when I am not in town.

DANIEL BRADFORD,

September 10th, 1811.

IN AND OUT LOTS.

WILL be sold at vendue to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 20th day of November next, a number of IN LOTS, bounded on the west of high street and near the lower end, also, a number of OUT LOTS, binding on Woodford road, and in the limits of Lexington. Conditions and attention to the terms will be given by THE PROPRIETOR.

Lexington, August 10, 1811.

TAKE NOTICE.

THIS is to certify that my wife POLLY MORRESS has left my bed and board without any just provocation. I therefore inform all persons that I am determined not to pay any of her contracts whatever.

JOHN MORRESS.

September 5, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Madison Hemp & Flax Spinning Company, are requested to meet at the K. H. Hotel this evening at 5 o'clock, on business of importance.

By order of the President,

CHARLES BRADFORD, CLK

Tuesday, September 10, 1811.

Jessamine county.

Taken up by David Harver,

living on Jessamine Creek about one mile below

Barley's mills, a bay horse with a bobtail,

one scars on his side, about 7 years old, and

about 14 hands high—Appraised to 8 20

his 28th day of June, 1811

JOHN METCALFE, P. P.

Clarke County.

Taken up by Jesse Baxter,

in the waters of Dewitts Creek, in Clarke

county, one bay horse, judged to be 15 hands

high, and very old, fresh shod all round, 4

marks or brands perceivable—Appraised to

22 dollars 50 cents, 25th June, 1811.

A copy—Attest,

D. BULLOCK, CLK.

Taken up by Elisha Woodbridge

in Woodford county, 13 miles S. W. of Ver-

sailles, about the 28th of May, a dark bay

horse, supposed to be 6 years old, about 5 feet

high, no brands perceivable—Appraised to

\$40 before me this 3d June, 1811

CHARLES BUCK, J. P.

Jessamine County, May, 1811.

JOHN SPRINGER, near Moses L. Wall's

on the Hickman road, took a BAY CELDING,

14 hands high, 5 years old, a small star in his

forehead, branded I. S. on the near shoulder,

appraised to 20 dollars.

MORGAN BROWN.

EDUCATION.

J. D. MANLEY

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks

to his friends and the public for the fa-

vours already conferred on him; relect-

fully informs them he intends to begin his

EVENING SCHOOL on Monday

the 10th of this inst.

Main Street, Sept. 7th 1811.

POETRY.

ST. AGNES' WELL.

By Mr. Diamond.

A story there runs of a marvellous well,
Near Fair Florence city (so travellers tell)
To St. Agnes devoted,
And very much noted,
For mystical charms in its waters that dwell

With all new-married couples—the story thus
goes,
Which ever drinks first of the spring that there
flows,
Be it husband or wife,
That one shall for life,
On the other a yoke of subjection impose.

Young Claude led Claudine to the church as
his bride,
And wedlock's hard knot in a twinkling was
tied,
But the clerk's nasal twang,
"Amen!" scarce had rang,
When the bridegroom eloped from his good
woman's side.

Away, like a hare from the hounds started he,
Till reaching the well—dropping plump on
his knee,
"Dear St. Agnes," he cried,
"Let me drink of thy tide,
And the right to the breeches establish in me."

He quaffed till high bursting—again turned to
quaff
Till the bride in pursuit, reached his side with
a laugh—
Lifting briskly his head,
To the lady he said,
"I'm first at the well, Spouse, so bow to the
staff!"

The dame to her Hubby replied with a sneer,
"That you first at the well after marriage is
clear—
But to save such a task,
I'll find a small Bask
And took it to church in my pocket, my dear."

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERPLEXITY REMOVED.

A ruined debtor, having done his ut-
most to satisfy his creditors, laid to them,
"Gentlemen, I have been extremely per-
plexed till now how to satisfy you; but
having done my utmost endeavor, I shall
leave you to satisfy yourselves"

INFLUENCE OF BEAUTY.

Fontenelle, at the age of 97, after say-
ing many amiable and gallant things to
the young and beautiful Madame Helvet-
tius, passed before her, without perceiving
her, in order to place himself at table—
"See," said Madame Helvetius, "how I
ought to value your gallantries, you pass
before me without looking at me." Ma-
dame," said the old man, "If I had look-
ed at you, I could not have passed."

COMPLIMENT.

One day, just as a French officer had
arrived at Vienna, the empress, knowing
that he had been a certain princess, much
celebrated for her beauty, asked him if it
was really true that she was the most beau-
tiful woman he had ever seen. "I
thought so yesterday," he replied.

DOYLESTOWN, Aug. 5.

There is a Poplar tree now growing
on the farm of Joseph Church, in Buck-
ingham, Bucks county, Pennsylvania,
which measured 22 feet and half an inch
in circumference. Report says, that the
proprietor of this valuable tree intends
to present it to the County commissioners,
for a girder for the new court house.

A Spanish or Red Oak Tree, is grow-
ing within sight of Benjamin Taylor's
house in Newtown township, Bucks coun-
ty, which measured, two feet from the
ground, eighteen feet nine inches in cir-
cumference.

A valuable cotton factory, near Pough-
keepsie, N. Y. was, two days after it
had gone into operation, burnt to ashes
on the 4th ult. It belonged to J. C. Field,
Esq. was supposed to have been burnt
by an incendiary, and estimated in value
at 30 thousand dollars.

The valuable paper mills, in Andover,
Ms. belonging to Messrs. Stedman and
Prentiss, were, with all their stock on
hand, consumed by fire on the 16th inst.
Balt. Am.

LITERARY NOTICE.

A proposal is issued by Mr. DICKMAN,
of Greenfield, for printing "the Life of
the late Gen. EATON, with his journals,
remarks, letters, poetry, &c." The pec-
uliar situations of the subject of the his-
tory, at different periods, will render the
work very instructive and interesting.
The profits will be devoted to the educa-
tion of his two orphan sons. The book
will contain 4 or 500 pages, octavo price
2 dollars in boards. An engraving will
be prefixed.

David Benedict of Providence, Rhode
Island, proposes publishing "A General
History of the Baptists in America," and
requests communications.

From the Evangelical Magazine, for
January 1811.

"That indefatigable servant of Christ,
the Rev. GEORGE WHITEFIELD, pre-
ached in the course of his ministry, which
included 34 years and a quarter, Eigh-
teen thousand sermons; and was some-
what more than five hundred sermons a
year.—The day preceding his death, he
expressed a great desire to enter his eter-
nal rest, at the same time saying, 'Lord,
thou knowest I am not weary of thy
work, though I am weary in it.'"

From the Louisiana Gazette.

TOPOGRAPHY OF SAINT LOUIS.

Sir—It is scarcely worth enquiring,
whether the site of this town was chosen
by the flight of birds, by the advice of an
oracle, or from accident or design: it is
certain the selection of this spot was a
fortunate one, and evinces taste and judg-
ment. I wish I could say as much of the
plan and improvement of the town itself.

The first view of St. Louis, from the
east side of the Mississippi, is highly plea-
sing. After the same scattered manner
in which the towns are generally built in
this country, it extends along the bank of
the river for the distance of a mile and a
half, and we form the idea of a very large
and elegant town: but, on closer exami-
nation, the appearance becomes less plea-
sing. We see nearly an equal propor-
tion of stone walls, houses, and fruit trees.
The bank on which St. Louis stands is not
remarkably high; but the floods of the
Mississippi are kept at a distance by a
shore of fine lime-stone rock. The in-
habitants, taking advantage of this cir-
cumstance, or perhaps for the sake of pur-
suing literally the scriptural injunction of
building upon a rock, for when there may
be several motives I always like to assign
the best, have left no space or street be-
tween their houses, and the river. This
would seem to evince a great want of taste,
and very much detracts from the appear-
ance of the town. Perhaps experience
may have pointed out advantages from
this manner; but surely for the sake of
business, of health, or the pleasure of
promenade, there should have been no en-
croachment on the margin of the noble
stream. This defect is much to be la-
mented: more especially as it is beyond
the power of correction. The principal
scene of business ought to have been up
on the bank of that river which gives con-
sequence to the place. As it is, the town,
from the opposite side of the river, ap-
pears closed up, and nothing is visible of
the bustle, and busy employment of the
inhabitants of a large and populous town.
Scarcely any one is to be seen excepting
those who appear to steal down through
the allies to the water; or that are about
the batteaux, seen at intervals along the
shore. The site of Saint Louis is not un-
like that of Cincinnati. How different
would have been its appearance if built in
the same elegant manner! Its bosom as
it were, open to the breeze of the river,
the stream gladdened by the enlivening
scene of business and pleasure; houses
built in compact and elegant rows, look-
ing down with proud triumph on the
broad wave that passes.

The town is principally built upon
three Streets running parallel with the ri-
ver; and a number of cross streets, all of
which are extremely narrow, and some of
them crooked, running east and west.
There is no such thing as a row of houses;
they are all disjointed and at a confusable
distance from each other. Many of the
inhabitants have high stone walls a-
round their gardens and orchards—and
others enclose them with cedar pick-
ets. The streets are animated by the gay
and lively Frenchmen, the busy bustling
Anglo-American, and by the sallow race
of Africa, and by the various degrees of
their descendants. We may often see
the civilized aborigines of this land and
those in whose veins their blood circulates
in greater or less proportions; and not
unfrequently the fantastic yet grave and
solemn Indian himself.

St. Louis is built between the river and
a high second bank which encloses it on
the west. On ascending this bank, per-
haps sixty feet above the level of the
plain, we have the town below us, and a
fine view of the Mississippi, in each direc-
tion, and of the lovely country through
which it passes. There is a line of works
along the brow of this hill, erected for the
purpose of defence, consisting of several
circular towers, of forty feet in diameter
and twenty in height, a small stockaded
fort and a stone breast work. These are
at present entirely unoccupied, excepting
the fort, in one of the buildings of which
the court is held, and another is used as a
prison. Some distance from the termina-
tion of this line, up the river there are
a number of Indian mounds, several of them
large and beautiful.

Turning our back upon St. Louis, and
looking to the west, a most charming coun-
try spreads itself to the view. The pros-
pect is scarcely bounded for several miles
in every direction. It can scarcely be
called perfectly level, nor yet is it hilly,
but gently undulated. The country as-
cends very gradually, though not impercep-
tibly. Excepting a small belt to the north
no trees are to be seen. The rest is cov-
ered with shrubby oak, intermixed with
brazzles and in spots, thickets of thorns,
of crab apple, or plum-trees. At the
first view we are reminded of the environs
of a great city. But we see no country
seats or even plain farm houses; it is a
vast waste; though of most excellent soil.
On either hand we see the same kind of
country, until the eye again catches the
Mississippi—Here the sportsman can be
indulged to his utmost wish; the rabbit,
the plover, the quail, and the prairie hen, &c.
are in great abundance; there are also
wild turkeys, but not so numerous. To
the people of the town it affords a fine
range or pasture for cattle. This coun-
try is not deficient in water; a number
of springs rise in it, which form many lit-
tle rills, which intersect the country and
contribute to its uneven appearance. The
greater part of these fall to the South west
and aid in forming a beautiful rivulet,
which at the lower end of the town gives
itself to the Mississippi: this rivulet flows
at periods to a very considerable height,
as may be seen by the great number of
the fragments of mule shells, that are
strewn over the ground, even at the dis-
tance of twelve feet above its bed. With-
in sight of town there is an elegant mill
and other works erected on this rivulet
by Col. Chouteau. The dam forms a beau-
tiful sheet of water. The land immedi-
ately in the neighborhood is more un-
even than at some little distance from it,
but there are no abrupt hills; it is the
sweet vicissitude of hill and dale."

On this bank the common field of St.
Louis was formerly enclosed of several
thousand acres; at the present time there
is not more than an hundred acres under
fence; the cultivators of the soil having
either removed into the interior of the
country or found some different employ-
ment. The rest of the ground looks like
the worn common, in the neighborhood of
a large town. The grafs trodden down
and short; and the loose soil, in several
places, cut open into gaping ravines, by
the severe rains which fall in this country.

No one visits St. Louis, without declar-
ing that its situation is truly delightful
and advantageous; that its surrounding
country is beautiful and fertile. But
when I look at its wretched plan, if plan
it has, the irregular manner, & singular taste
in which its houses are built, though some
of them are very costly, I cannot but wish
that, as it happened to Detroit, a conflag-
ration would seize it and burn it to the
ground; and that a different and more el-
egant taste, giving it a new form, may
cause it to rival in beauty any town in the
western country.

* This name is given to the English descen-
dants in Canada, as well as those of the United
States.

† This bird is a third larger than a pheasant,
and is found in much larger flocks. It is said
that they are the real grouse.

‡ It is the case with the smaller streams in
this country generally.

RICHARD CUMBERLAND, ESQ.
Cumberland was the last survivor of the
old school of dramatic writers, and the
oldest in the present reign. He might
have kept his Jubilee, as it is exactly fifty
years since he produced his tragedy of
The Banishment of Cicero. This was fol-
lowed by three other pieces of unequal
and now forgotten merit; but in 1771, he
fully established his fame by *The West-Indi-
an*, which is still a flock piece. He has
left several half finished dramas, which he
probably intended to have brought for-
ward at the new theatre, to which he was
a subscriber.

The last production of this gentleman,
which was finished but a short time be-
fore his death, begins as follows:—

World, I have known thee long; and now the
hour
When I must part from thee is near at hand;
I bore thee much good will, and many a time
in my fair promises repos'd more trust
Than winter heads and colder hearts would
risk;

Some tokens of life, not wholly pass'd
In selfish strivings, or ignoble sloth,
Happily there shall be found when I am gone,
Which may dispose thy candor to discern
Some merit in my zeal; and let my works
Outlive the maker, who bequeaths them to
thee.

For well I know where our perception ends
Thy praise begins; and few there be who
weave
Wreaths for the poet's brow, till he is laid
Low in his narrow dwelling with the world.

Imitation, from the French, of a *Vandeville*, or
Ballet, on the Birth of the young
King of Rome.

La plus august alliance, &c. &c.

Heaven all propitious, it's divine alliance
Accords to this, this most august alliance;
An infant Prince, the strongest pledge, insures
To France her glory, and her rights secures.
For he no sooner saw the dawn of light
Than she, enraptured, hailed the glorious sight.
Already doth blest ITALY behold
The Father's virtues in the sun unfold!!

OLYMPUS heard the auspicious birth with joy,
Decreed an offering to the conqu'ring boy.
Prudence, MINERVA will'd, as her bequest;
With Genius, Valour, Mars would him invest;
MERCURIUS his caducee had bestow'd,
But what is MERCURY without his rod?
So he in leu swore that the infant chief
From him should learn to be an ardent thief!
No, no! cries JUPITER, we know his spirit,
Your gifts he wants not—hear ourselves declare
it!
Rob not his honest Parents of their merit.
All these, from them, he duly doth inherit!!!

* The four lines printed in italicks were o-
mitted in the Paris editions, but are here res-
tored in their proper place.
Charleston, July 21.

A NEAT ARTICLE.

It is a well known practice with Bonaparte
to call on his ministers when they
do not expect him, either from the refu-
seness of guilt, or the impulse of that sus-
picious activity which inevitably marks
his character. Such an unexpected visit
he lately paid to one of his most confiden-
tial agents whom he found drinking his
coffee—"What!" exclaimed Bonaparte in a
rage, "you on whom I most depended,
using colonial produce?" "Yes please
your majesty" said the other with lucky
presence of mind, "but it was burnt!"

An experiment has lately been made at
Lyons, France to see what effect vaccination
would have in preserving sheep of the Merino
breed for the ravages of the scab. We feel
gratified in stating that the article asserts
the complete success of the experiment. Forty
sheep which had been operated upon, were ex-
posed to a flock infected with the scab and
withstood the attacks of the disease, whilst not
one escaped that had not been vaccinated. Per-
haps time will disclose that vaccination is a pre-
ventative to many more dreadful diseases which
are incident to the human frame.

The New-York Theatre will be open
on the 2d of September. Cooke has
been engaged to play for eight weeks.
It is devoutly to be wished, that this
unrivalled actor, in his peculiar line, may
be prevailed on to make America the
country of his future residence.

THE IRISH PRESS.—Walter Cox,
the Editor of the Irish Magazine, has
been lately indicted, tried, found guilty,
put into the pillory and imprisoned, on a
charge of having printed and published a
libellous and seditious article headed "The
Painter Cut—a Vileton"—Mr. Cox is
one of the patriots, who have laboriously
and zealously exerted themselves to re-
scue, the liberties and independence of Ire-

land from British tyranny, and it is fu-
perfluous to add, that this circumstance
alone was sufficient to ensure his condem-
nation on any the most frivolous charge.
Balt. Am.

Fresh Goods.

THE Subscriber having lately returned to
this country, has brought on with him a
fresh assortment of BRITISH MANUFAC-
TURES, put up expressly for this market in
England, and which are now opening at the
house adjoining the store of Mr. George Trot-
ter, jr. at the corner of Main and Mill streets—
and offered for sale by the package or piece,
on credits of 60 and 90 days, at such prices as
will render them well worthy the attention of
the store-keepers throughout the state. They
consist of the following articles, viz.—

- 10 trunks 7-8 and 9-8 chintzes, calicoes and
furnitures
- 10 cases chintz shawls, cotton shirtings, ging-
hams, mull, sprig, seedling and leno Mus-
lins, 4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins, 7-8 4-4
and 6-4 black, and all coloured do.
- 2 do. flush and pulicat handkerchiefs
- 3 do. dimities
- 2 do. cotton casimeres
- 1 trunk satins, moles, twilled sarsonnets,
men's florentine, and 40 doz black and all
coloured Barcelona handkerchiefs
- 3 cases men's and women's cotton and worsted
hosiery
- 1 trunk do. do. silk do. and pie-
nic, sleeves, gloves and mitts
- 1 trunk assorted sewing silks
- 3 cases Scotch threads
- 6 cases pins, assorted, with millinery and
corking, 100,000 W C needles
- A choice selection of thread and cotton lace,
thread, edgings and china, satin and sarsonnet,
plain, figured and brocaded ribbons, gal-
loons and ferrets
- 2 bales low priced plains
- 1 do. silk and cotton and woollen toillettes
- 4 do. double milled cassimeres, woollen cords
and stockinet
- 6 do. 6-4 and 7-4 cloths, &c. &c.

ALSO
4 boxes 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens, 7-4 sheetings
12 bales India muslins, checks and handker-
chiefs
50 chests imperial and young hyson teas
40 barrels coffee and sugar

J. P. SCHATZELL,
Lexington, 22d August, 1811.

N. B. When the shipping season commences,
contracts for the shipment of produce will be
entered into.

April 15th, 1811.
TAKEN UP by Alexander Blair, on the
waters of the Hanging Fork, five miles from
Stanford, a Sorrel MARE five years old this
spring, branded on the near shoulder thus (9)
fourteen hands high, short tail and a star in
her forehead, appraised to \$ 25. Posted be-
fore me.

John T. Bell, J. p.

Clarke County.
TAKEN UP by John Whitesides, living
near Harrison's mill, on Hancock one small
Black HORSE about fourteen hands high,
three years old, roach'd and bel'd, appraised
to \$ 20

David Harrison, J. p. c. c.

June 24, 1811.

Scott County, &c.
TAKEN UP by James Withers, living on
North Elkhorn, about one mile from George-
town, one sorrel roan stud COLT, bald face,
white mane and tail, near hind leg white, about
half way up to his ham, trots, about thirteen
hands high, two years old, neither docked nor
branded, appraised to \$ 10 Given under my
hand this 27th June, 1811.

F. Bradford.

Montgomery county, May 31st, 1811.
TAKEN UP by Alexander Smith, living on
Aaron's run, one dark chestnut sorrel HORSE,
shod before, some saddle spots on his back, no
brands, fifteen years old, 15 hands high, ap-
praised to \$ 25 before me

John Creason, J. p. m. c.

TAKEN UP by William M. Murtry, in the
county of Scott, on Boyd's run, near Griffith's
meeting-house, a sorrel MARE 7 years old,
about 15 hands high, a bald face and white
feet, no brands perceivable, appraised to \$ 30
before me

Samuel Finley.

NOTICE.

A QUARTERLY meeting of the share-
holders of the Kentucky Insurance Com-
pany, will be held at their Office in Lexington,
on Tuesday the 1st day of October next, at 12
o'clock.

By order of the President and Directors,
JOHN L. MARTIN, Clk. K. I. C.

August 26, 1811.

TO RENT.

A STORE & DWELLING HOUSE,
ON Main Street, as a stand for any kind of
business, it is inferior to none. To a
respectable tenant, the rent will be moderate,
and possession may be had immediately.

Apply to the Printer.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE.

J. P. CAMPBELL'S SERMON
ON BAPTISM.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to send
for their copies at the office of the Kentucky
Gazette.

JOHN R. JONES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public, that having taken the house
lately occupied by Dr. Campbell, in Water
street, he intends to commence his profession
of

Sign & Ornamental Painting.

He solicits public patronage as he will execute
his work in a neat and expeditious manner,
on cheap and commodious terms.—Orders of
any description will be gratefully received,
either at his house or at the painting room at
the theatre.

Taken up by Abijah Woods,
in Jessamine county, near Mount Pleasant
meeting house, one bay mare, 143 hands high,
adjudged to be 12 years old, branded on the
near shoulder with P.—Appraised to 15
dollars.—July 6th, 1811.

RICH'D LAFON, J. p. J. C.

Montgomery County.
TAKEN UP by Samuel Whitsitt, a yellow
Bay Horse supposed to be seven years old, no
brands perceivable, bald face, both hind feet
white, and some white on the left fore foot,
appraised to \$ 35

JOSEPH SIMPSON.

ORIGINAL FAMILY MEDICINES.

Prepared with the greatest care and attention
By MICHAEL LEE & Co.
BALTIMORE.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.
This medicine is superior to any ever offer-
ed to the public, being innocent and mild, cer-
tain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir,

A certain remedy for colds, coughs or asth-
mas, and particularly the whooping cough, so
destructive to children

Lee's Essence of Mustard,

So well known for the cure of rheumatisms,
gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long experience to be unequal-
led in the cure of nervous disorders, consump-
tions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of bilious and
malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy
one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of agues, remittent and inter-
mittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion,

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tet-
ters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water,

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the
eyes.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve,

Lee's Restorative Powder,

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache,

The Indian Vegetable Specific

For the cure of Venereal complaints

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY THE PRE-
PRIETORS, NO. 98, PITT-STREET,
AND

SCOTT, TROTTER, & Co.

LEXINGTON.

To country merchants and others, who pur-
chase to sell again, a liberal discount will be
given by the proprietors.
To detect counterfeiters, observe each article
has on the outside wrapper the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N. B. At the places of sale may be had
(gratis) pamphlets containing recent and ex-
traordinary cases of cures, whose length pre-
vents their being herewith inserted.

April 2, 1811.

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. CIPRIANI having return-

ed to Lexington, with a view of establishing
himself—respectfully offers his services as a
Teacher of the polite and graceful accomplish-
ment of DANCING, in all its various branch-
es. He proposes to commence his school on
Monday next, the 9th instant—those parents
or guardians who may be disposed to encour-
age him, may rely upon the strictest attention.
Early application should be made as he intends
to take only a limited number of scholars.
At the end of each month an EXHIBITION,
in the forenoon, and a BALL in the evening.
TERMS—SIX DOLLARS per quarter
two of which must be paid in advance.

TUITION DAYS—Mondays & Thursdays
from ten to twelve o'clock, for young Ladies
and Masters.

Mr. C. will attend Ladies or Gentlemen at
their own houses, and give private lessons in
Dancing.

Should any gentleman wish to learn
the art of FENCING or the BROAD
SWORD EXERCISE, Mr. C. will give in-
struction.

September 2, 1811.

DANCING SCHOOL.

THE GENTLEMEN AND LADIES

of Lexington, respectfully inform d
that I will attend on the 14th of September, at
the Hotel, in order to make up a school; those
who wish to send their children, will please to
send them on that day, and they may depend
on having strict attention paid to their man-
ners and deportment, as well as dancing. My
terms are \$6 per quarter, for one scholar—two
days at a time for 6 times

GARRETT LANE.

August 29th, 18